

W. S. TIPTON,
W. O. WIGGINS,
Editors.



FOR PRESIDENT,

R. B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

W. A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

Tilden and Hendricks.

The Democratic nominees have given their letters of acceptance to the public. They are very long clothed in generalities that can be construed to suit one's notion and far less practical and concise than the Hayes and Wheeler letters. Mr. Tilden talks of our burden of taxation, but omits to say it is the result of a Democratic war, waged in dishonesty on the part of its leaders, against the Union. He talks of Southern affairs, but studiously avoids any denunciation of such murders as that of Hamburg, or the election frauds that have practically disfranchised the Republicans of Mississippi. He is in favor of hard money and wants specie resumption, but raised an objection to the time set, Jan. 1, 1879. He arraigns the Republican party for paying five and six per cent interest on the public debt though he knows that when the party took the ruins in '61, Democracy had so lowered our national credit that we were forced to make loans at twelve per cent. And he knows we are funding the debt to a lower rate than it is now even. His inordinate self-esteem shows itself all through the letter in his frequent quotations from his own messages and speeches and to cap the climax of ridiculous self-praise he says in the last division of his letter, that having been "educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the Republic to take fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I have for forty years, as a private citizen fulfilled that duty."

If associating and working with Tammany in all its corruption, if being on "My dear Sir" terms with Boss Tweed, and holding office under him and aiding in the Ring's disgraceful ballot box stuffing that gave New York to the Democracy repeatedly in the face of known Republican majorities, if declaring that the war for the Union and the preservation of our nation was a failure when our brave soldiers were just on the eve of victory, and when the nations energies and abilities were taxed to the utmost and we needed so much the patriotism that characterized true men every where, if participating in railroad jobbery (for it can be called nothing else), that has robbed innocent stockholders of thousands of dollars, if all this and the mass of untold evidence against him, constitute a performance of duty, then we say deliver us from such men and give us Rufus B. Hayes an honest, upright, Christian Statesman, one who stood up and fought for what he believed to be the right, and who has managed the affairs of the great State of Ohio in so impartial and perfect a manner as to elicit the unqualified approbation of all parties. Give us a man with a clear record—a man who has never bent to party dictation, a man to whom the nomination came unsought and unasked for, and not after months of political trickery as in the case of Mr. Tilden.

Mr. Morton, the great Indiana Senator, in a recent political debate in Congress, reviewed the record of Democracy in brief and defied any of the opposition to point to one good thing that their party had done in the last thirty years, and they were all dumb. Eaton of Connecticut tried to turn the question, but got withered by facts and figures and he was willing and glad to subside.

RESUMPTION.

The House of Representatives has bowed to the soft money lash and repealed the date of resumption—that is a majority of the Democrats have—and Mr. Hendricks has carried his point. Mr. Tilden had to frame his letter in accordance with the St. Louis platform though with evident distaste. Democracy claim that the date, Jan. 1, 1879, is not right because preparation is not being made fast enough, but admitting that such is the case, it certainly does not become Democrats to howl over the matter in the strain they do. They pretend to want resumption, "Oh! yes! we must pay our just debts as we promised," and then instead of assisting in the great work, instead of following out what they profess they vote almost solidly for the repeal of the only forward step yet taken in direction of specie resumption. If they are so honest in their desire for a return to a hard money basis, why did they not take hold of the matter months ago in the House and aid the Government by wise legislation, if it needed aid, in place of fighting all our attempts toward redeeming the financial obligations of the nation? They started in with repeal already determined upon, and their course of action amounts to an appeal to the hard money east with their words and to the soft money west by their legislative action. It is a double-faced game for political clap-trap only and demonstrates the little real, honest regard Democracy has for the welfare of the country. It is one thing for the east and another for the west, one kind of talk at the north that would kill votes by the thousands at the south.

Governor Porter.

As was expected the Democracy have nominated our present executive for another term, but it will be no less a disappointment because it was expected. Gov. Porter is a clever, good-hearted gentleman and has shown that he could govern a State acceptably to the majority of both parties if that State were out of debt, not saddled with a penitentiary Ring and in a condition of financial prosperity; but our circumstances are just to the contrary and continually growing worse. It is not enough to recommend a man to us as the head of our State affairs to say his administration has been free from any revolting incidents of official dishonesty, and that comparative quiet has reigned over the State. We are in financial trouble of a very serious nature, and we need an aggressive and progressive administration that will secure means to the end that our case be bettered, or at least not made worse as it has been during the last two years. If the people re-elect Gov. Porter we can look for the same easy going way of conducting affairs; the interest on our debt will be added to the principle in place of being paid, the Ring that controls our Capitol will continue to flourish, and when his second term is out we will be two years further into the mazes of bankruptcy and official incapacity. We call on the Republicans of Tennessee and all who favor a change that will give us the place among our sister States that we deserve, that will insure forward (in place of backward) steps toward ridding us of our burden of debt, that will give us an active, energetic administration in place of a passive, stay-at-home policy that allows our taxation to go for naught, and the principal of our debt to be yearly increased by the interest thereon—we call on all to work against the combination that is ruining our credit and standing as a people. The Republican Convention is soon to meet, and it must put forward a man of known ability and with force of character to sustain his knowledge. We must work for the Legislature and send Republicans there who can be of service to us as a people. We want men who know what legislation consists of. Let us each consider himself a committee of one to work for harmony in our ranks, and for a full quota of honest and efficient officers from highest to lowest.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, recently said in Congress "that the Democratic party of to-day dare not stand on any of the issues they had made for the last thirty years," and it is the gospel truth and beyond hiding or refutation. Each campaign gives the lie to all their former professions. Yet they hold themselves up as the great "reform" party,

"Economy."

Mr. Thomas Andrew Hendricks has a great deal to say about "Economy" in his letter of acceptance, but he fails to cite the high and lofty aspirations which filled his heart when he was voting himself back pay while in the United States Senate, thus "economizing" some thousands of dollars from the people's Treasury into his own pocket. It will be remembered, too, that the Knoxville Tribune the great "reform" Journal of East Tenn., said, speaking of the above Salary Grab, that it was "contemptible and dishonest" and passed under a cloak of "fraud and deception." Now we ask, taking the Tribune's Democratic testimony into consideration, how much trust can the country put in the words of this man whom the Democracy have nominated for the Vice Presidency, and how much trust can we put in a Journal that will flout Mr. Hendricks name at the head of its columns after telling such wholesome and convicting truth of him.

Public Spirit.

It is too easy for mankind to withdraw from that active life that reaches out and takes in the welfare of the public and cares for the prosperity of the country in general. We too easily acquire the habit of confining our efforts solely to our personal condition and of working on the plan of "every man for himself." Now a degree of this is commendable. We must look to our own interests always, and if men would do so strictly, realizing what their interests really are, we would have far more public spirit. We see men, for example, who will not work for and encourage public schools because God may not have blessed them with children, or because their families are grown, and yet it takes no argument to demonstrate the worth of a good school to a community—it makes property worth more dollars, it insures the mental growth of the rising generation, it elevates the standard of mind culture the neighborhood over, and above all it opens and expands the human heart and secures a fineness of character and degree of true morality otherwise unknown.

Opposition to education means opposition to the interest of self and mankind and not to use all our power to help in the cause is to miss the attaining of the full stature of manhood and womanhood. And the matter of schools is not the only example; Men refuse to support libraries, to patronize the press in any shape, and in some cases the church itself goes starving. The public roads involve a life insurance policy, in many sections, or a recklessness of life and limb on the part of the traveler, farms are carried on on the principles of fifty years ago, and the country in place of growing in richness and real prosperity as it should, is advancing but slowly. We should all take hold of matters that are public realizing, that what is good for the country in general will be of direct benefit to us.

The Wonderful Power of Potiteness.

A few evenings ago a young lady abruptly turned the corner of a street in Sheffield, and very rudely ran against a small boy hatless and shoeless. Stopping as soon as she could, she turned to him and said, "I beg your pardon; indeed I am very sorry."

The small, ragged boy looked up in blank amazement for an instant, then, taking off about three fourths of a hat, he bowed very low, smiled until his face became lost in the smile, and answered, "Yer can hev my parding an' welcome, miss; an' yer may run agin me an' knock me clean down, an' I won't say a word."

After the young lady passed on he turned to a comrade and said, half apologetically, "I never had any one ask my parding, an' it kind o' took me off my feet."

A lady who lived near a church was sitting by the window listening to the crickets which were loudly chirping, the music from the choir rehearsal being faintly audible, when a gentleman dropped in familiarly who had just passed the church and had the music full in his mind. "What a noise they are making to-night!" said he. "Yes," said the lady, "and it is just what they do with their hind legs!"

Governor Tilden complains of extravagance in expenditures by the Republicans and the grand scale of taxation that has been pursued. Buchanan's average annual expenses were, gold, \$81,000,000.

Grant's expenses in 1875 were	\$274,000,000
Deficit interest on Democratic war debt	\$102,000,000
Sinking fund	\$5,000,000
Pensions	\$6,000,000
Internal revenue expenses	7,000,000
Refund of war taxes	1,500,000
War damages paid	4,000,000
Printing bonds, notes, &c.	2,000,000
Extra clerk hire	500,000
Public railway interest	4,000,000

Balance in currency	\$9,000,000
Reduced to gold	12,000,000
Leaves	\$80,000,000

Population in 1860, 31,000,000; expenses per capita, \$2.61 under Buchanan. Population in 1875, 42,000,000; expenses per capita, under Grant, \$2.05. It will be seen that Mr. Tilden's reproaches all come home to him and his party. The war made by him and his partisans has caused this great outlay and this alleged extravagance. When these and other new sources of expense are deducted, it is patent that the Republican party has administered the Government at 56 cents per capita less in 1875 than Buchanan did in 1860. So much for Tilden's brag.

We clip the above from the Washington Chronicle and it explains itself. The Democracy are very willing to circulate lies about the terrible stealing of President Grant's administration, but they can't tell where a dollar has been lost, and the above table shows that taking out the expenses directly chargeable to a Democratic rebellion, the cost for the support of the Government is less per capita than in the old "reform" days under the immaculate Buchanan.

Church Repair in Detail.

An old and long neglected church in Belgium was at length cleaned and repaired. A bill embracing all the details of the work being required, the following ridiculous list was the result:

Corrected the Ten Commandments	\$5 12
Embossed Pontius Pilate, and put a ribbon in his bonnet	2 92
Put a new tail on the Rooster of St. Peter, and mended his comb	3 20
Replanned and gilded the left wing of the Guardian Angel	4 18
Washed the servant of the High Priest and put ear-rings on his cheek	5 12
Renewed Heaven, adjusted two stars and cleaned the moon	7 14
Reanimated the flames of Purgatory, and restored souls	3 06
Revised the flames of Hell, put a new tail on the Devil, mended his left foot, and did several jobs for the Damned	7 17
Reordered the robe of Herod, and readjusting his wig	4 00
Put new spotted daisies on the coat of Tobias, and dressing on his sock	2 60
Cleaned the ears of Balaam's Ass, and shod him	3 02
Put earrings in the ears of Sarah, enlarged the head of Goiah, and extended his legs	2 04
Put a new stone in David's sling, enlarged the head of Goliath, and extended his legs	3 02
Decorated Noah's Ark	3 00
Mended the shirt of the Prodigal Son, and cleaned his ears	4 00
	\$59 10

Mr. Joblink's Readings.

Joblink sat reading his paper in his peaceful home last evening, when the following item attracted his attention:

The Woman's Journal wants women regularly drafted into the army, "not merely to fight, but to make clothing and accoutrements—to cook, wash and nurse."

Joblink raised his eyes from The Journal and riveted them upon the face and form of Mrs. Joblink, grimly and piously perusing the Bible at the other end of the table. The gaze was so long and steady that Mrs. Joblink, feeling its influence, looked up. Joblink started, turned red, and pretended to be reading with uncommon interest.

"What's the matter with you now?" snapped the good woman. "Nothing, my dear," replied the disingenuous husband.

"What are you reading there, Joblink?" Something about women again, I suppose."

"Yes, my dear," stammered Joblink.

"What is it?" demanded the lady.

And Joblink read:

The Woman's Journal truly says: "Man may at times have glimmers of that profound beauty of soul which belongs alone to women. He may, in his higher moments, perceive that innate purity of mind and instinctive love of truth inseparable from the sex. Man may see these things from afar off, but his grosser nature keeps him eternally from reaching the angelic level."

"Very true," said Mrs. Joblink, returning to her Bible.

Joblink heaved a sigh of relief, and if anybody had been there to observe him he would have seen that ordinarily sedate gentleman winking to himself from time to time and chuckling inwardly.—Virginia City (New) Chronicle.

To Conservatives.

The late Democratic Convention at Nashville having nominated ex-Confederate Governor Isham G. Harris and Gen. Wm. B. Bate as electors for the State at large, what will our Conservative Union friends do. They have sworn in their hearts for fifteen years or more that they would never vote for such Isham G. for anything. But as he by guns and bayonets carried the State of Tennessee in 1861 against a majority of 60,000 votes, of course he can drive them again in November next, and then we predict that these are to be the chosen Senators to Congress soon. What say you Conservative Union men? We heard one of them a few days since, say that he would not be compelled to vote for them and should do as he pleased and signified that he would not be led by such men. Rally round the flag boys!

COMMUNICATED.

Call for a State Republican Convention.

ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NASHVILLE, TENN., JUNE 20, 1876.

In pursuance of a resolution, passed at a meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee, held in Nashville, May 17th, 1876, a convention of the Republican party of Tennessee, is hereby called to meet in the Capitol, at Nashville, at 11 o'clock A.M. on Thursday, August 24th, 1876, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and selecting candidates for electors for the State. The Republicans of every county in the State are urgently requested to the convention. A list of the number of delegates to which each county is entitled, is appended—the basis of representation remaining unchanged.

D. B. CLIFFE, Chairman.

G. W. TULLMAN, Secretary.

List of counties and number of delegates, based upon the vote for Governor in 1872:

Counties—Anderson 3, Bedford 3, Benton 1, Blount 2, Blount 6, Bradley 4, Campbell 3, Cannon 1, Carroll 9, Carter 6, Cheatham 1, Claiborne 4, Clay 1, Crockett 1, Cooke 5, Coffee 1, Cumberland 1, Davidson 28, DeKalb 3, Dickson 2, Dyer 3, Fayette 17, Fentress 1, Franklin 1, Gibson 6, Giles 10, Grainger 3, Greene 2, Grundy 1, Hamilton 8, Hancock 4, Hancock 2, Hardeeman 6, Hardin 5, Hawkins 5, Haywood 15, Anderson 4, Henry 3, Hickman 1, Humphreys 1, Houston 1, Jackson 1, James 2, Jefferson 2, Johnson 4, Knox 17, Lake 1, Lauderdale 3, Lawrence 1, Lewis 1, Lincoln 4, Loudon 4, Macon 2, Madison 7, McMinn 6, Meigs 1, Marion 3, Marshall 3, Maury 13, Meigs 1, Monroe 3, Montgomery 10, Moore 1, Morgan 1, Oglethorpe 1, Oglethorpe 1, Perry 1, Polk 1, Putnam 1, Rhea 1, Rhea 6, Robertson 4, Rutledge 1, Scott 2, Seale 1, Sevier 6, Shelby 4, Smith 3, Stewart 1, Sullivan 3, Sumner 6, Tipton 6, Trousdale 1, Union 3, Union 1, Van Buren 1, Warren 1, Washington 1, Wayne 3, Weakley 3, White 1, Williamson 7, Wilson 6. Total number of delegates 426.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following is the platform, as adopted by the National Republican Convention that nominated Hayes and Wheeler:

When in the economy of Providence this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the Government of the people, by the people, for the people, was demonstrated, the Republican party came into history, and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories and high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unflinching courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in National Convention assembled make the following declaration of principles:

First. The United States of America as a nation, not a league, by the combined working of the National and State governments under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and their common welfare promoted.

Second. The Republican party has preserved those governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now emboldened of the great truths spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; until those truths are cheerfully obeyed, if needed to be vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the Republican party are sacredly pledged. [Applause.] The power to provide for the enforcement of principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by the amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the Government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and securing every American citizen complete liberty and equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. [Applause.] To this end we imperatively demand a Congress, and chief executive whose courage and fidelity to those duties shall not after until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall. [Applause.]

Fourth. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged its

faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for redemption of the United States notes in coin. [Cheers.] Commercial prosperity, public morals and national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment. [Loud and long-continued applause and cheers.]

Fifth. Under the constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office; the Senate is to advise and consent to the appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that this distinctiveness be respected; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees; giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to efficiency of public service, and the right of citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

Sixth. We rejoice in the quickening conscience of the people concerning political affairs; will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and unsparring. [Cheers.]

Seventh. The public school system of several States is the bulwark of the American Republic; and with a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States, forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control. [Great cheering continued several minutes.] In response to repeated calls, Gen. Hawley read the plank a second time, and the delegates and audience repeated the cheers.

The revenue necessary for the current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties upon imports, which so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor, and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

Ninth. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

Tenth. It is the imperative duty of the government to so modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to adopt American citizens that is given to native born, and all necessary laws be passed to protect emigrants in the absence of power in the State for that purpose.

Eleventh. It is the immediate duty of congress to full investigate the effect of the emigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

Twelfth. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights woman by the many important amendments affected by Republican Legislatures in the laws, which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demand of this class of citizens, for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

Thirteenth. The constitution confers upon congress sovereign powers over the territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power, it is the right and duty of congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy, and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end, and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories. [Applause.]

Fourteenth. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled; the grateful people will always hold those who periled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

Fifteenth. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies; we, therefore, note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would re-open sectional strife and imperil the national honor and human rights.

Sixteenth. We charge the Democratic party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason, and making it control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding in the national capital the sentiments of unpunished rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear, and with deliberately proposing to renege the pledged faith of the Government and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself through the period of its ascendancy in the lower House of Congress utterly incompetent to administer the Government. We warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable. [Cheers.]

Seventeenth. The National administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of the domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his immense service in war and in peace. [Cheers.]

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